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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1893-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

THE NAVAL POLICY. STILL UNSETTLED. AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL

An Endeavor to Extend Our Commerce With Foreign Countries,

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Warships to Protect the Interests of Americans.

NEVER SO WELL EQUIPPED.

The present distribution of United States warships in foreign waters marks, it is said, an intention on the part of this government to obtain the extension of American trade and commerce in countries which would naturally have large commercial interests with the United States. Respect for American interests in foreign countries through the presence of our men-of-war is the keynote of the idea. It is not a new policy by any means, but it has never been attempted on such a large scale before owing to the lack of vessels.

Never So Well Represented. At no time within recent years has the United States government been so well ruary. represented in foreign waters by an armed naval force. Three big cruisers are at Rio Janeiro, two more are on their way there, and it is possible that this number may be Senate finance committee in the hope of increased to six by the monitor Miantonomoh, now fitting for sea at the Brooklyn navy yard. The gunboat Yorktown is at Callao, Peru, and the corvette Alliance sailed yesterday to join her, from La Libertad. The old Yantic is stationed permanently at the mouth of the Rio de la Platte, charged with the duty of attending to American interests in adjacent territory. The Ranger, which sailed from La Libertad vasterder. tad yesterday for Corinto, Nicaragua, is assigned to the west coast of Central Amer-ica, where revolutionary outbreaks are so frequent, while the corvette Kearsarge, no en route from New York to San Domingo to afford protection to American life and property in the threatened uprising there, will cruise about the West Indies and along the east coast of Central America.

The Asiatic Station. The Philadelphia and the Adams are at Honolulu and the Chicago and the Bennington are in the Mediterranean. The Asiatic or China station, which has become so important through the alleged hostile feeling of the Chinese toward Americans over the exclusion law, has six vessels attached to it, and it is expected that the Machias, now at Brooklyn, will sail soon to The North Atlantic or home station has

Other Ships Fitting Out. At the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal.,

the old Mohican is fitting for sea service, presumably in the South Pacific. The coast defense vessel Monterey is also at Mare

It is intended to keep ships-of-war in the waters of countries where there is a chance for increasing American trade. South America and Central America will be given are terrible times, yet I trust the people the greatest attention. The idea is based on will not become discouraged. They will by, and, furthermore, it is hoped that fortion of their importance to this country by the action of the United States government in causing itself to be represented in their ports. The present large fleet of men-ofwar at Rio is an instance of this government's intention to make it known that the United States has the force to protect the life and property of its citizens. It will be noticed from the list given that wherever there is a chance for the extension of American trade and commerce United States vessels are to be found notably in the West Indies, in South America and in Central America.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN. He is Expected Back Today or To-

morrow Morning. The President and party are expected back tonight or tomorrow morning. Prior to their departure there was a general un-

derstanding that the regular semi-weekly meeting of the cabinet would be held tomorrow as usual. There is no special cccasion for the President to return so soon and in the excitement of the sport he may possibly overlook his original intentions. Nothing has been heard at the White House from the President since he left Washington on a lighthouse tender Tuesday morning on a hunt for ducks, and no attempt has been made to communicate with him from this end, for the simple reason that no one here knew where he is, nor had any means of communicating with him had they own of his whereabouts. It is believed the President spent a portion of his time in the duck-abounding waters of the Patuxent and that he found excellent opportunities At any rate he has escaped the worry of official business for a few hours, and that was one of the principal objects of his outing. His return by tomorrow is confidently expected.

NAVAL ASSIGNMENTS.

A Number of Very Important Ones to Be Made.

the questions under consideration by the Secretary of the Navy is the assignment of officers to several desirable shore commands which have been vacant for some officer to succeed Commodore Carpenter, custom house will be placed on waiting orders. There will be a detail due soon for the comintship of the Pensacola yard, which has remained vacant for some weeks. Capt. navy yard, is also president of the steel board. He will probably be relieved of the latter duty very soon by Capt. Silas Casey, ate of the Newark, or some other officer. dantship of the Portsmouth navy yard to the naval home near Philadelphia. The term of the captain of the League Island yard has expired and there will be a vacancy there for some captain whose sea tour

Cadet Appointments. Cadet appointments to the United States Military Academy have been issued during the past week to John W. Dawson, ir., of Baltimore, Md.; Chas. A. Rapsher, Mauch Chunk, Pa. (alternate); Frank W. Blake-more, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Joseph T. Linney, Vashti, N. C., and James B. Gowen, Brook-lyn, N. Y.

Lieut, Charles D. Galloway will be placed of deafness.

The Internal Revenue Features of the Tariff Bill.

This, However, Will Not Delay the Consideration of the Wilson Bill in the House.

The internal revenue features of the tariff bill are still unsettled and the meeting day of the committee has not yet been fixed. Members of the committee, however, are figuring over the matter and each has probably pretty well made up his mind as to what shall be done, so that it remains merely for the matter to be settled by a vote. There will probably be a meeting of the committee on Tuesday to agree on these features of the bill, but even if they fail to be ready when Congress meets, it will not delay the consideration of the Wilson bill in the House. The customs features of the bill will be the first to be considered anyhow, and the other may be added in the form of an amendment at any time before the consideration in the House is completed. The expectation is that there will be but little more than a week of general debate in the House and probably three weeks of consideration by paragraphs under the five-minute rule. The general idea is to get the bill through the House by the 1st of Feb-

The Senate Finance Committee. Meanwhile the informal consideration of the question will be proceeded with by the hastening the matter somewhat at that end of the Capitol. It is understood that Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the committee, is not inclined to favor the idea of constructing a new bill in that committee, but there is a great deal of talk among democrats in the Senate in favor of an entirely new measure, and there is said to be a disposition in that direction on the part of some of the demo-crats in the committee. The proposition for the general reconstruction of the bill is to make it conform strictly throughout with the scientific idea of the tariff measure. The purpose of this is to curtail the free list and to put a small tax on sugar, coal and fron ore, and to make heavier cuts in other parts of the bill where a measure of protection is now preserved, so as to make a more uniform reduction throughout the schedule and to avoid an income tax if pos-

MR. CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

He Will Give \$300,000 to Help the Pittsburg Poor if the City Will. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-A special to the

United Press from Pittsburg, Pa., says: A letter was received in this city yesterday from Mr. Andrew Carnegie addressed nominally five, but actually only two large vessels in commission to its credit—the Kearsarge and the Miantonomoh. The Kearsarge is bound for San Domingo (which can hardly be called a "home" port, although within the lines of the station), and the Miantonomoh may go to Rio. The to Robert Pitcairn of the Pennsylvania and the Miantonomoh may go to Rio. The Machias and Castine are destined for China. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is therefore likely to be the sole war vessel left for service on the eastern coast of the United States, and the practicability of the Vesuvius as an effective battle ship is in serious doubt. gret for his inability to be in Pittsburg during the winter, owing to his physician neans of securing relief from a bad attack of the grip, says: "You know my views about alms giving, and how often I have

written and said that of every thousand dollars spent today in so-called charity \$50 of it had better been thrown into the Island. The Thetis is in Mexico and the sea. But the business condition in this country, and especially in Pittsburg, is a temporary emergency in which money can be beneficially devoted, not to giving alms, to giving worthy men work who are fale through no fault of their own. Thes the theory that American interests will be soon pass away, and the republic will rene its prosperous career. Meanwhile, they are fraught with precious opportunity for the rich to show that when real trouble comes the rich and poor, employer and employed, are at heart brothers, allies and sentinels to the prosperity of each othernot antagonists. If wealth does its duty be no small compensation even for the suf-fering endured."

> WALLER AND SCHOCK CLOSE. Progress of the Six Days' Bicycle Race in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-The 10 o'clock score of the bicyclers this morning stood: Waller, 1,050 miles; Schock, 1,049; Martin, 1,027; Albert, 992; Meixell, 906; Hosmer, 879; Van Emberg, 865; Golden, 812; Forster, 767; Ashinger, 723; Barton, 665.

The score at 11 o'clock was: Waller, 1,067; Schock, 1,066; Martin, 1,038; Albert, 1,003; Meixell, 924; Hosmer, 887; Van Emberg, 877; Golden, 824; Forster, 782; Ashinger, 740.

Barton has withdrawn from the contest. The score at 12 o'clock noon was: Waller, 1,081; Scnock, 1,079; Martin, 1,053; Albert, 1,016; Meixell, 937; Hosmer, 889; Van Emberg, 889; Golden, 883; Forster, 788; Ashinger, 755.

The attendance at the bicycle race in Madison Square Garden during the early morning hours was slight and the big place presented a deserted appearance. The contestants looked fresher, however, than they did yesterday and it looks as if most of them will be in at the finish on Saturday night. Fuller and Barton dropped out of the struggle early this morning. Martin, who is surely out to win the race, had a fainting spell and was sick at his stomach at 7 o'clock this morning. He was taken quarters and subsequently his trainer said that friends of some other contesthad drugged him. This statement ants could not be substantiated. Martin got better and returned to the track. On account of Martin's illness the man-agement has secured the attendance of two detectives to see that no crooked work is

TROOPS WANTED AT ONCE.

A Raid by Bandits Expected at Nogales, Me., Where Considerable Money is Stored.

NOGALES, Mex., Dec. 28.-Nogales has time. Commodore Carpenter has been at Tuesday night over a rumor that a band of Portsmouth, N. H., several months over revolutionists were headed this way for the ing for a sea command. Just now there is house at this place. The band is said to none available, and there will be no change number about fifty, and it is claimed to be there until the Secretary decides upon the the same crowd which looted the Palomas

dalene with a company of rurales, or state house. Another command of two or three companies and the commander of the department of Sonora is hourly expected. All the municipal officers in Nogales,

Senora and all the custom guards in the vi-inity were on duty at the custom house and a force of special officers have slept At present there is over \$150,000 in the col-

lector's possession, and, it is thought, that this is the inducement for the proposed raid. Americans at once telegraphed the situa-tion of affairs to Gov. Hughes and asked that he take immediate steps to have sol-diers sent at once. As Nogales, Sonora, and Nogales, Ariz., are divided only by a nar-row street, the people on the American side would be in considerable danger if hostilities open upon the Mexican side.

The opinion prevails that the trouble is caused by desperate bandits, who have in only robbery and piliage.

An explosion caused by mixing chemicals

Our Naval Force Being Very Greatly Strengthened.

MINISTER MENDONCA CONFIDENT.

The Commercial Situation at Rio to Be Attended To.

STRENGTH OF OUR FORCES.

So far as official information is disclosed there have been no important changes in the situation at Rio. There are audible whispers to the effect that countries having large commercial dealings with Brazil, including the United States, have in serious contemplation some radical plan of action that will settle existing troubles and permit the full resumption of foreign trade relation with Brazil. The port of Rio is practically closed at present. It is dangerous for foreign merchantmen to approach the wharves, and it is understood that the naval forces of the United States in Brazil were increased with the special purpose of preventing any further interruption of the commerce of this country. That there is no special discrimination against the United States in this matter is shown by the report that eighty British shipmasters, representing 2,000 men and property valued at \$1,500,-000, have sent to Lord Rosebery, the British foreign minister, a protest against the course pursued by Capt. William M. Lang, commander of the British cruiser Sirius, and senior officer of the British squadron now at Rio, and Mr. G. Wyndham, the British minister to Brazil, neither of whom, they charge, will protect them in discharging

Making Investigations. The State and Navy Departments have instituted investigation of the commercial situation at Rio, in order to take prompt action on the request of American merchantmen that they may be allowed to load and unload at the usual place in Rio, without risking their lives and property. The insurgent forces have all the landing places within range of their guns, and so far have shown no disposition to suspend firing long enough to allow a merchant ship to dis-charge or take on a cargo. The Brazilian government notified the representatives of foreign governments that its forces would foreign governments that its forces would suspend firing in such cases, but, it is said, that it was found impossible to make a similar arrangement with the insurgents. The difficulty in treating with the latter arises from the fact that they have not been recognized as beligerents, and because of the very apparent indisposition on the part of all the neutral powers to treat them as pirates of marauders. It is expected that decisive action for the settlement of the commercial troubles will be taken very commercial troubles will be taken very shortly, but that no one nation will undertake to act in the matter without the sanc-

tion and approval of the others in interest. Minister Mendonca Confident. most persistent confidence in the ultimate success of the government in overcoming the present revolutionary movement. Last night he commented on the situation with

the following cheerful remarks: "The insurrection in Brazil is fast crumbling to pieces. The manifesto of Admiral da Gama declaring in favor of a monarchy is working great injury to the insurgents' cause. Many of the rank and file among the rebels are strong republicans, and these are deserting Mello at every opportunity.

Of course, the monarchical element is more triendly to the rebellion that it was before da Gama's manifesto, but these are compar-atively few in number, and the result of the manifesto has tended to weaken rather than

There was never any hope for Mello and his followers unless they received aid from Europe. That aid has not been forthcom-ing. There is no indication that the rebels will receive any substantial assistance from that quarter. The attitude taken by the United States of strict neutrality in Brazil-United states of strict neutrality in Brazilian affairs is very encouraging to our people, and the effect upon the world at large has been beneficial to us.

"Mello is cruising up and down the coast in his flagship, the Aquidaban, but he is accomplishing nothing. The latest dispatches report that he has gone to the Jelend of

report that he has gone to the Island of Fernando de Noronha, which is the Botany Bay of Brazil. In other words, an island where about 1,000 convicts are quartered He has gone there to gain recruits. This shows Mello's desperation, and it proves conclusively the failure of his efforts to se cure any considerable addition to his ranks from the people of Brazil. "The steamer America, I am advised, will

rrive at one of the northern ports of Brazil on Friday. Two days later she will join the Nictheroy, which is now at Pernambuco awaiting her arrival. Their movements from that time are uncertain, but the government will no doubt make excellent use of their services." Increasing Our Forces.

With the arrival of the New York and the San Francisco at Rio the United States will have a stronger naval fleet in Brazilian waters than almost any two other foreign countries combined and will be well prepared to enforce the Monroe doctrine against foreign encroachments on American territory.

The New York, which will undoubtedly be the flagship of the squadron, is a steel armored cruiser, with two steel barbettes. She is the largest and most powerful all around vessel of the new navy feet beam and 23.4 feet mean draft. displacement is 8,150 tons, and her engines have 16,500 horse power, giving her a speed of twenty knots an hour. Her armament consists of six eight-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve four-inch rapid-firing guns, eight six-pounders and four one-pounder

rapid-fire guns and four gatlings.

The San Francisco is an unarmored steel cruiser, built by the Union iron works of San Francisco. She has a displacement 4,083 tons, and an indicated horse power of 10,400. Her dimensions are: Length, 310 feet; extreme breadth, 49.2 feet, and mean draft, 18.9 feet. She has twin screws and has a record of 20.17 knots. Her main battery consists of twelve six-inch breech-loading rifles, and her secondary battery of four six-pound, two three-pound and two one-pound rapid-fire guns; four Hotchkiss revolving rifles and two gatling guns. The Charleston, now at Rio, the new twin-screw cruisers of 4,040 tons

displacement, and a speed of 18.2 knots. Her armament consists of two eight-inch and six six-inch breech-loading rifles six-pounders, two three-pounders and two kiss revolving rifles and two gatlings.

The Newark, another of the fleet, is a steel-protected cruiser of 4,083 tons displace-

ment, a speed of 19 knots, and carries a battery of twelve six-inch breech-loading rifles, four six-pounders, four three-pounders and two one-pounder rapid-fire guns; Hotchkiss revolving rifles and two Gatlings.

The Detroit is an unarmored steel cruiser of 2,000 tons displacement, with a speed of over 17 knots. Her armament comprises eight five-inch breech-loading rifles, six six-pounders and two one-pounder rapidfire guns, and two gatlings. She has just gone into commission, and this is her first

The Yantic is one of the old wooden thirdrate vessels, barkentine rig, 900 tons displacement, and a speed of about 8 knots Her armament consists of two nine-inc smooth-bore guns, one eight-inch muzzle-loading rifle, one twelve-pounder smooth-Lieut. Galloway Retired.

t. Charles D. Galloway will be placed retired list of the navy on account fness.

An explosion caused by mixing chemicals yesterday at Birmingham, Ala, and the made a contract between bore howitzer, one gathing and one three-loading howitzer. She is now at Montevideo, and will probably remain jured.

An explosion caused by mixing chemicals yesterday and the muzzle-loading rife, one twelve-pounder smooth-bore function of the South Washing-loading rife, one twelve-pounder smooth-bore dust subject, how-bore howitzer, one gathing and one three-loading howitzer. She is now at Montevideo, and will probably remain jured.

The Fiske Gold Mining and Milling Combon bore howitzer, one gathing and one three-loading howitzer. She is now at Montevideo, and will probably remain there.

The place was destroyed. Loss, \$10,000.

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The Fiske Gold Mining and Milling Combon that subject, how-loading rife, one twelve-pounder smooth-bore with the chief clerk and of the board to issue a notice to mariners of the destruction of the light house and to of the destruction of the light house and to of the destruction of the light house and to of the destruction of the light house and to of the board to issue a notice to mariners of the board to issue a notice to mariners of the board to issue a notice to mariners of the board to issue a notice to mariners of the board to issue a notice to mariners of the destruction of the destruction of the destruction of the light house and to of the

cruise.

NEW YEAR RECEPTIONS.

List of Persons Receiving and Not Receiving to Be Published on Satur-

The Star will, on Saturday, publish a list of those receiving or not receiving on New Year day. Persons desiring to announce that they will or will not receive can do so without any charge by sending notices to OPPONENTS OUT IN FORCE, The Star at any time prior to 9 o'clock Saturday morning. The notices should contain only the announcement whether there will Mr. Albaugh to File a Brief on Next or will not be a reception, the names and the addresses. Every notice must be properly authenticated to insure publication.

NOT ELIGIBLE TO LICENSE. Mr. Thomas Does Not Think Conven-

tion Hall is a Theater.

Application was recently made by the proregulating the issuing of a theater license,

of that sort can be granted. He says: "A theater, were present. theater is defined to be a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, such as mittee of five in the interest of Columbian tragedies, comedies and farces. A place University, began the argument. He said

variety theater licenses.

"For these reasons, it seems to me, the only license which can be legally issued in this case is a special license to managers of concerts, exhibitions, &c., given at the hall, for which an admission fee is

Attorney Thomas suggested the propriety of an amendment to the license laws, so as to provide for such cases

MAJ. MOORE NEXT.

He Receives a Mysterious Letter From Jersey City.

And now Maj. Moore, chief of police, is a day's mail brought him from Jersey City a sheet of ordinary letter paper, such as is used in hotels, and pasted on it was the heading of a paper called House and Home.

Newspaper prints of a woman and girl were the schools must go elsewhere."

The purposes of the theater and the schools are exactly opposed—the theater is to recreate and rest the mind, while the schools are made to train and educate it. The very purpose of the theater comes the schools must go elsewhere." Newspaper prints of a woman and girl were the schools must go els also pasted on the sheet of paper, and over them were pasted slips containing the following: "The \$10-a-week puzzle," "Baby's ks make trouble." "Beware the mother in-law." Written on the paper was "Young

There is also pasted on the paper a news paper clipping containing an account of the shooting of a gambler by the city attorney in St. Louis, in a disreputable house.

There is no signature to the paper, but a the bottom is written "Let's have either

The letters bears the Jersey City post-mark of December 26 and the envelope is addressed "Chief of police, Washington, D. C.," in the lower left-hand corner being There is nothing about the paper to indicate the purpose of the sender except the pictures and the newspaper elipping. Coming, as it does, from Jersey City, it is thought that perhaps some race man who returned to that place when he discovered that it was impossible to operathere sent it, expecting to cause Ma Moore some uneasiness, but if that was his purpose he certainly failed, for the major was about the city today transacting busi-ness as though he had not received the

A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION.

doned Property That Began Today. The annual sale of lost, stolen and abanloned property in the District began today at the auction rooms of Ratcliffe, Darr & Co., under the direction of Mr. Richard Sylvester, property clerk of the police department. The sale brought together the usual crowd of curious people, who were anxious to take advantage of any chance to pick up bargains. There were plenty of such chances, though the majority of the article were of such a character that none would want them more than a half dollar's worth It was about as miscellaneous a collection as even the dead letter sale would bring

There was practically everything that one would expect to fall into the hands of the police, with the exception of pistols tion, as they formerly were, but are now dropped into the Potomac after being de small sums. The star sale of the morning them to prepare a brief, bearing on the was a set of harness, which sold for \$2.25. six bottles in all, went for 40 cents. A hat that might have belonged at one time to a colored female "vag" was hammered down to 1 cent without a single taker even at all parties concerned. that price. A bottle of wine, name, na-tionality and vintage all unknown, was sold for 15 cents, while another, the next on the list, of the same size and history, went for 20 cents. There are upward of 600 ar the neighborhood of a couple of hundred dollars, to be turned into the police relie

Next Wednesday there will be started soup kitchen at the rooms of the Newsboys Home on E street, between 9th and 10th Each day, between 12 and 2 o'clock, there will be soup and bread enough for all Washington, and a large bowl of it and a good-sized piece of bread can be obtained at regulations to the contrary, I am of the the exceedingly low rate of three cents. The soup will be donated by Mrs. Charles Dulin, who has taken a great interest in charitable matters this winter. She is considering a project of establishing a free soup kitchen for all classes, to be main-tained during the months of January and February, but nothing has been decided about this as yet.

Eighty-Three Years Old. Mr. Wm. H. Lewis, for many years an employe in the Post Office Department, Capt. Sterling and Capt. Burgland of the died today at his residence, in Vienna, Va. The deceased had reached the adlight house establishment have returned

vanced age of eighty-three years.

The position of secretary of the Riggs recently by the death of the late Francis received at the Treasury Department toof Mr. Harry C. Birge, the assistant sec-

Forfeits Collateral.

VIEWS THAT CLASH.

Conflicting Arguments on the Proposed New H Street Theater.

Saturday.

THOSE PRESENT TODAY.

The friends and foes of the new Albaugh Opera House both had talks with the Comprietors of Convention Hall to draw out a missioners at the District buffding this theater license. From the fact that the morning. Those opposed to the theater's hall does not comply with the building laws erection came first at about 10 o'clock, and were shown into the board room, where however, the matter was referred by the Commissioners Ross and Powell heard assessor to the Commissioners, who in turn them. Dr. Welling, the president of the referred it to District Attorney Thomas to Columbian University, and Mr. Gardiner see if any other sort of license could be is- Hubbard began the presentation of the case alone, but gradually the board room began Attorney Thomas has replied, as the to fill up, until a round dozen or more of hall is not built in compliance with the prominent men representing Columbian building regulations, and does not answer University and the New York Avenue the description of a theater, that no license Presbyterian Church, all opposed to the

Mr. Hubbard, the chairman of the comthat comprehends a stage, a pit, boxes, gal- that although a man was supposed to be leries and orchestra.

"The building regulations provide that every building hereafter erected, and every building hereafter altered to be used as a theater or public place of amusement, interesting the use of a stage, with movable to the say one word against a theater," said or shifting scenery, curtains and machinery, shall be a brick building of fire-resisting construction, &c., &c. As Convention Hall has no such apparatus, its proprietors are not, therefore, entitled to a
theater license. Only such licenses as reprovided by law can be legally issued. There
are only two kinds of licenses mentioned
in the statute, "theater licenses" and
"variety theater licenses." theater here is not for the public interest."

President Welling then said that in summer the theater would absolutely prevent recitations and lectures by the noise and disturbance, and that it was the unani-mous opinion of all the professors that the theater would destroy the school. Recreation vs. Education.

By this time Mr. Needham had entered, and rising, made a pointed speech before the Commissioners.

"The two cannot stand together," he said. "One must o down. The schools are already established there and doing their work. It is not just that established a institutions should be compelled to move. victim of a letter-writing crank. Yester- The purposes of the theater and the schools

The Legal Side. Mr. Garnett then addressed the Com-

next Tuseday. This Commissioner Ross conditionally agreed to. Mr. Garnett touched more on the legal and technical points and less on the sentimental side than those before him. His first point was that the minute the permit was issued the schools would be injured; and he spoke for the New York Avenue Church and for himself. He said that the amount of property held by those affected should be considered, and not merely the number of property holders, nor the frontage they owned. Mr. Garnett showed that, so far as the area of land affected was concerned, that twice as much was owned by those opposed as by those in favor of the new theater. Furthermore, Mr. Garnett dwelt strongly on the rights of the church and sch there as established institutions, and his last point was that the residents as well nent quarters at the Fredonia she given the right of a say in the matter. Dr. C. A. Stakely, pastor of the F Dr. C. A. Stakely, pastor of the First Baptist Church, next presented his objeclist handed the assessor by Mr. Albaugh was complete, and moreover, that many had signed it at the moment who were now anxious to withdraw their names, and he presented letters from two such persons. "Would you, the Commissioners," said he, "grant a permit for the erection of a thea-ter opposite the Franklin school, of which you, as District officers, are the custo-dians?" Dr. Stakely said that if time were given them they could break up Mr. Al-

baugh's list.

The Opponents. Here the hearing ended for the opposers of the opera house, but as Mr. Larner, rep resenting Mr. Albaugh, had promised to be present some time in the forenoon those nterested remained in Commissioner Ross' room awaiting his arrival. Those at th hearing, all opposed to the theater, were Dr. Welling, Mr. Gardiner Hubbard, Mr. Garnett, Rev. Dr. C. A. Stakely, Mr. J. L. Wilson, Mr. Needham, Mr. S. W. Woodward and Dr. S. S. Domer, pastor of St.

The Theater Representatives.

about 1 o'clock Mr. Hines, representing Mr. Albaugh, and Mr. Widdicombe, the original owner of the property, had an informal talk with Commissioner Ross, who asked right of the Commissioners to revoke a permit, after the majority of the signers had been secured. This will be prepared and presented to the Commissioners another and final hearing will be given to

He May Withdraw.

An opinion was received from District Attorney Thomas today bearing on the Albaugh Opera House matter, and made at the request of representatives of the Co lumbian University. The question submitted was whether once having signed his name to the permit for a theater one could revoke such a signature before the permit was issued. The attorney after citing many cases and

comparing the question with that of ob-taining a saloon license decides that a name may be withdrawn. He concludes in the following language: "There being nothing in the building opinion that a resident or property owner

whose consent is required to accompany ar application for a permit to locate and con struct a theater may revoke that consent at any time before the inspector of build has issued the permit, and I so advise you.'

THE BURNED LIGHT HOUSE It Was Evidently Visited by the Prest dential Party Yesterday.

to Washington from a visit of inspection

to the Lower Cedar Point light house, which was destroyed by fire Christmas. They made the visit on the light house tender Maple, and found the situation just Fire Insurance Company, made vacant as described in yesterday's Star. A letter Mohun, was filled today by the election day from Capt. Robley D. Evans indicates that the light house tender Violet, with the President and Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle on board, visited the scene of the fire Wednesday morning. Capt. Evans does not say anything on that subject, how-

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Annual Report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

Changes Contemplated in His Office Work Upon the New Washington Post Office Building.

Mr.Jeremiah O'Rourke, supervising architect of the treasury, submitted his annual report of operations on public buildings to Acting Secretary Curtis today. During the past year there were under the control of this office 371 buildings, classified as follows: Completed and occupied, 273; under course of construction, repairs and modifications specially appropriated for, 60; active

operations not yet commenced, 38; total,

The following statement shows amount expended on public buildings during the year ending September 30, 1883: For general counsel of the corporation, appeared sites and in construction of new buildings, \$3,787,943.47; for repairs and preservation of public buildings, \$190,729.44; for heating apparatus for public buildings, \$88,856.11; for vaults, safes and locks for public buildings, \$53,242.10; for photographic duplication of plans, \$5,388.13; total, \$4,126,159.25,

Inadequate Appropriations. The architect says that owing to the large number of new buildings authorized by Congress of late years and the inadequacy of the appropriation of \$200,000 for the annual expenses of this office, it has been found difficult to secure the services of an adequate number of skilled draftsmen for the requisite study and prompt development of plans of buildings for the public service, which, in design, arrangement, construcwhich, in design, arrangement, construction and cost, should be in keeping with the correct canons of art, favoring and expressing, as they should, a just and proper development of our national architecture.

Extreme pressure of business, which did not permit delay, he says, has hitherto prevented the department from taking up the consideration of the revision of existing regulations necessary for carrying into effect the act approved February 20, 1893, giving the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power to obtain, by competition, plans, specifications and the supervision of construction of public buildings, as advocated by the American Institute of Architects.

The architect says it is contemplated, in The architect says it is contemplated, in the interest of economy and greater efficiency, to reduce the number of divisions to eight by consolidating the tracing with the engineering and drafting division and the copying with the records and files division, the details of which and suggestions for general reorganization of the office will be submitted in a subsequent communication.

What He Found.

On taking charge of the office in April last Mr. O'Rourke says he found that the plans, and in some cases the contracts, for the larger public buildings about to be erected had been hurried through their initiatory stages as to design and arrangement, &c., while the bulk of the office work had not been touched, making a prompt and thorough restudy of all of them a matter of absolute necessity.

ortant public buildings at Kansas City, Io., Omaha, Neb., Milwaukee, Wis., St. aul, Minn., New York city, Washington, D. C., &c. He says he also found that almost all matters relative to the location and purchase of sites for public buildings authorized by Congress had been antici-pated and accomplished under the preced-Work in This City.

The report contains a brief financial statement of the work on public buildings under construction in this city. Contract has been made for heating apparatus at the bureau of engraving and printing, and the work is nearing completion. The appropriation was \$25,000, and the contract abilities exhaust it all but \$26.

The New Post Office. In regard to the Washington post office the architect says that all general pit and trench excavation, piling, concrete and stone footings, etc., are now complete, and contracts are in force for the supply of iron structural work of first, second and mezzanine floors. The limit of cost of this building is \$1,900,000, and the appropriations for the work aggregate \$700,000. The total expenditure to September 30 last was 158,670, and the contract liabilities amount

During the year \$2,137 was expended in an inquiry as to the best method of safe and vault facilities of the Treasury Department, out of an appropriation of \$3,000.

THE CUSTOMS REFUND.

The Whole Question Referred Dockery's Commission.

methods has been transferred by the Treasury Department to the congressional comnission for inquiry and report. This commission, commonly called the Dockery commission, was appointed by Congress to inquire into the methods of conducting business in the executive departments. So far the commission has devoted much of its outset, and will continue with the comm sion until the end. These experts are now looking into the refund methods as practiced at the several custom houses. These methods, irregular in practice and fraudutensive irregularities in the New York custom house. All alleged irregularities in the New York custom house and all other cus-tom houses in tobacco refund cases, and all other cases under the tariff act of 1883, will be searchingly inquired into by this con-gressional commission, which will receive ise. All alleged irregularities in the the hearty co-operation and support of the

Recovering From the Grip. Assistant Secretary Wike is still suffering from an attack of the grip, but he has recovered sufficiently to permit a partial re-sumption of his official duties at the Treas-

Postmasters Appointed. The total number of fourth-class posnasters appointed today was 44. Of this were to fill vacancies caused by

death and resignation and the remainder by removals. John L. Boggess was ap-pointed postmaster at Intermont, Va., vice Virginia E. Fizer, resigned. Pension Appointment. Felix Mahoney of New York has received an appointment to a clerkship in the pen-

Applied for Appointment. A. J. Yorker of Rockford, Ill., has applied to Secretary Carlisle for appointment as assistant register of the treasury, an office now held by Mr. H. H. Smith.

Government Receipts Today. The receipts from internal revenue today were \$327,959; from customs, \$435,617.

The following prisoners were sent from

the jail to the Albany penitentiary last evening: Horace McKeen, manslaughter, six years; Joseph Jones, assault with intent to kill, five years; Arthur Lucas, do., three years; James West, do., two years; Fanny Milburn, larceny, and Leopold Frudler, forgery, each three years.

BIG FRAUDS ALLEGED.

Sensational Charges Against Northern Pacific Directors.

BILL TO DISSOLVE THE RECEIVERSHIP.

Officials Who Sold to Themselves at a Profit.

THE PETITION AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.-A highly sensational turn was given to the Northern Pacific railroad receivership situation today when Silas W. Pettit of Philadelphia, the before Judge Jenkins in the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Wisconsin and filed a petition for the removal of the present receivers, Messrs. Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne and Henry C. Rouse; and for the appointment of other receivers

in their place. Not a hint of this extraordinary and un-Not a hint of this extraordinary and un-precedented move on the part of the com-pany had been allowed to become public property, and even the court was in igno-rance of the motion about to be made, when the eminent lawyer from the Quaker City stepped to the bar. As soon, however, as the nature of his application became noised about the building, the court room was quickly filled by members of the bar, and these, in turn, were soon reinforced by citi-zens interested in Northern Pacific affairs. The petition in extent is accordingly voluthese, in turn, were soon reinforced by citizens interested in Northern Pacific affairs. The petition in extent is accordingly voluminous, covering 200 type-written pages of legal cap. It makes serious and sensational charges against Receiver and ex-President Thomas F. Oakes, Henry Villard and Roswell G. Rolston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, at the instance of which company the bill for a receiver was filed.

No charges are made, however, against Receivers Payne and Rouse, whose names are included in the general petition for removal, solely because they were nominated by the coterie against whom the proceedings are directed and are consequently assumed to be subject to and working under the control of that influence.

Summarising the Charges

Summarising the Charges.

Summarized, the road has applied for change of receivers upon the ground that at the time the receivers were appointed it practically had no hearing; that its managers had in less than a year saddled it with the interest of \$00,000,000 for properties which were of no value to it, but in many of which they were personally interested and out of which they made large profits, last Mr. O'Rourke says he found that the and that when the insolvency produced by

> sible to reorganize the road unle that it cannot be trusted it would seem it possible to reorganize it until it is taken out of their hands.

Certainly it cannot be expected that the stockholders or the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will such enormous sums as did the Oakes-Rolston management, and hence it is that the petition prays for the app new receivers, who are not in any manner identified with or chosen by them.

In brief, the petition says that Thomas F, Oakes was elected president of the company in October, 1889, by the board of di-

rectors that was then elected, and who were re-elected for three years in October, 1890, and that Mr. Oakes, as president of the company, appointed Roswell G. Rol-ston, the president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which is trustee of most of the main and branch line mort-gages of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, chairman of the finance commit-tee of said board.

The netition then states that when said Oakes-Rolston board took charge of the

financial condition and in The petition then goes on to show how the Oakes-Rolston board managed to increase the interest charges of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for branch lines from \$26,000,000 to upward of \$86,000,000, all erties, no one of which (except a small line costing less than \$1,000,000) ever has

paid the cost of operation and fixed charges

and many of which do not even pay the

cost of operation; and the petition further charges that in several instances, and those the most disastrous to the company, the officers and board of directors were themorbitant profit to themselves.

The story of the wreck of the Norther Pacific Railroad Company is then set out in great detail, naming particularly the railroads which were purchase ed and their bonds guaranteed, or other-wise acquired by the Northern Pacific com-pany, and which completed its ruin within

year of the Oakes-Roiston ting into power.
Out of the \$20,000,000 of bonds that were set aside for new branch lines, there were expended for additional construction on old branch lines \$5,083,000 of consolidated mor gage bonds, none of which extensions pa the cost of operation and fixed charges; at \$13,224,000 of said bonds were expended for the construction and acquisition of lines of railroad which do not pay the cost of opera-tion, and in most of which, notably th United Railroads of Washington, the Rock Fork and Cooke City railroad, and t Northern Pacific and Manitoba railroa some of the board of directors were perso

ally and directly interested. How the Directors Profited The petition avers that in the construc tion of the United Railroads of Washing ton the members of the board derived a profit of \$1,750,000, while the operation of that road cost the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the year ending June 30,

1893, \$155,602,83, The petition avers that the Rocky Fork and Cooke City railroad was owned by a syndicate called the "Rocky Fork Coa Trust," of which Villard was president, and in which many of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were participants, who divided among then selves \$4,000,000 of trust certificates, \$2,000,000 of which represented the Rocky Fork Coal Company, which owns certain coal lands, which had cost, including the expense of opening and developing ready for mining, about \$200,000, and the other \$2,000,-000 of trust certificates represented the ownership of the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railroad Company, which was organiz-ed to build a railroad from the main line of the Northern Pacific at a point rear of the Northern Pacific at a point near Laurel to the coal mines, a distance of about forty-five and one-half miles, and which

Buying From Themselves The North Pacific directors caused the Northern Pacific to buy from themselves as owners of the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railroad Company the said railroad for the sum of \$1,400,000 in consolidated